WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON Proprietors.

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For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ROBERT G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
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Prospectus
FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be published, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress.—The speeches of the members are condensed to bring them into a readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpariel—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Goverment that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus may wish to subscribe for our regular papers, through which *we speak* to members of Congress and their constituents, we will here state that we publish a daily paper at $10; a semi-weekly paper at $5; and a weekly paper, with a complete index to it, at $3 a year, pay ple in advance.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, $1 per copy.
For the Appendix, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.

☞No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington City, Nov. 11, 1844.

NEGRO BROGANS.
500 PAIR NEGRO BROGANS,
500 pair men's kip do.
Together with a general assortment of men's
CALF and KIP
sewed and pegged *BOOTS*, which will be sold cheap and no mistake, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot. J. PUNDERFORD. [N29, 11t

Just Received from New York,
per schr. Samuel Ingham, and for sale by
WM. COOKE,
1 CRATE CROCCERY, 10 casks and 12 boxes Cheese, 15 kegs Goshen Butter,
20 bbls Apples, 20 do. Potatoes,
6 hhds retailing Molasses,
10 boxes Fire Crackers, and a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. [Nov. 29.

THE JOURNAL.

MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1844.

North Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 13th.

Mr. Dockery from the committee on Finance, Presented to the Sen te the following Report, which was, on motion of Mr. Francis, sent to the House, together with the accompanying documents, with a proposition to print.

The committee on Finance have proceeded, according to the provisions of the 7th section of 215th chapter of the Revised Statutes, to inspect the books and accounts of the Treasurer and Comptroller, and carefully to examine the exact condition of the statement and condition of the deposites made in the Banks by the Treasurer, and to ascertain the amount of money and funds of the State in the Treasury and Banks, and respectfully submit the following report, as the result of their investigation:

The condition of the books and vouchers of the Treasurer and Comptroller is generally such as the law requires. The books all balance with accuracy, and correspond with the printed Reports of the Treasurer and Comptroller, with the exception of an amount of six hundred and fifty dollars, which is credited to the Cape Fear Navigatiion Company; whereas it should have been to the Roanoke Navigation Company; that the amount of deposites in the Banks corresponds with the Treasurer's statement; that the amount of Treasury notes in the Office of the Treasury was sixty-three dollars three and a half cents, which your committee burnt by authority of a resolution of the General Assembly.

The committee in the further progress of their labors, ascertained, what appeared to them at the time, a payment of eighty-one dollars to James Page, late door keeper of the House of Commons, more than he was entitled to. The committee desiring to investigate this subject, and the General Assembly having given them power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths, submit the following testimony, taken in pursuance of the resolution of the two branches of the Legislature, which testimony is intended as a part of this report. The committee forbear the expression of any opinion as to the person to be held liable for the deficiency, further than to say that two certificates were found on file, one signed by the Principal Clerk of the last House of Commons, for eighty-one dollars, and paid by the late Treasurer Hinton, and the other for two hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and signed by the Speaker of the late House of Commons, both in favor of door keeper Page, and endorsed by him; but the committee are unanimous in the opinion, the State, as the matter now stands, has lost $81. Deposition of James Page, marked A, Deposition of Green Hill, marked B, Deposition of Camillus Saunders, marked C, Deposition of W. F. Collins, marked D.

A. DOCKERY, C. C. F.

[Here follows affidavits of Jas. Page, Green Hill, Camillus Saunders, and W. F. Collins, which we deem, owing to their length, unnecessary to crowd into our columns. The sum and substance of the matter is, as we conceive, an error in the payment of $81, to Page, late door keeper.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. T. Wilson, from the committee on Claims reported favorably to the Resolution in favor of Gen. L. H. Marsteller.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to provide a suitable punishment for owners or occupiers of houses burning the same. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

[This bill makes the crime a felony, after the 1st day of April next.]

Mr. Waddell introduced a bill concerning County Solicitors. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The hour of twelve arriving the House proceeded to the execution of the joint order to go into an election for Comptroller of the State, and Wm. F. Collins having received 88 votes—and Thomas Jefferson 19 votes, Mr. Collins was declared duly elected.

Received a message from the Senate, informing them that they had passed certain engrossed Resolutions, relative to rebuilding the Branch Mint at Charlotte. The Report of the Joint Select committee on this subject was read, when Mr. Harris on behalf of the minority of said committee, presented a counter Report.

The bill to prevent betting on Elections was read the second time. Mr. D. A. Barnes moved its indefinite postponement. The question thereon was decided in the negative.—Yeas 45, Nays 62.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. Guthrie remarked, that he should support the motion of his friend from Northampton, for one solitary reason: he had friends both personal and political, who had been taken in by their adversaries in a present contest, to a very disastrous extent, and he thought it was nothing but fair, that they should have an opportunity of getting their money back.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill the second reading, the same was amended, on motion of Mr. N. Wilson, by striking out the word "imprisonment," where it reads *fine and imprisonment*. The bill then passed its second reading.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 14th.

On motion of Mr. Elliott,

Resolved, That the committee on Education and the Literary Fund, be instructed to revise and consolidate the Acts of Assembly, in relation to Common Schools, and suggest such amendments as may appear necessary.

Mr. Cowper introduced a bill compelling the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, to issue Executions within a certain time after the rise of their respective Courts; referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Eaton,

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to lay before the Senate a statement of the expenses of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards from the first of Nov. 1842 to the first of November 1844, to whom paid and for what, together with a statement of the contingent and incidental expenses of all kinds which have been incurred in reclaiming the Swamp Lands, to whom paid and for what.

Mr. Boyden introduced a bill in favor of Poor Debtors.

Mr Shepard introduced a bill to amend an Act passed January 1841, to secure the State against any and every liability incurred from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for the relief of the same; which was, on motion of Mr. Waddell, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The Senate agreed to the proposition of the House to go into an election on Monday next at 12 o'clock, for four Trustees of the University.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Cherry, from the Joint Select Committee appointed to inquire into the insolvency of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company made a Report, which was ordered to be sent to the Senate with a proposition to print. The Committee declares the company totally insolvent.

Mr. Puryear from the committee on Internal Improvements reported with sundry amendments, the bill providing for the re-organization of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company. The amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Fleming on the part of the minority of this committee, made a counter report to this bill.

[Here a short debate ensued, in which Messrs. Washington, Kirk, Graves, Fleming and T. R. Caldwell participated.]

The House ordered the printing of the Bill, but refused to print the Reports by a vote of 70 to 37.

Mr. R. T. Paine from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Bill to set apart a Homestead, reported the same with sundry amendments. The Bill and amendments were, on motion of Mr. Foy, made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Wilder,

Resolved, That the Committe on Finance be instructed to inquire into the ways and means of the State of North Carolina to meet the liabilities which will be chargeable upon her Treasury for the next two years, and that they report by Bill or otherwise.

Received from His Excellency, the Governor, a communication transmitting the annual Report of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the University, and informing the Assembly that there are at present four vacancies in the Board of Trustees of that Institution, occurring by the de th of Hon. Wm. Gaston, Col. James W. Clarke, and Col. Michael Hoke, and by the removal from the State, of Hon. John Branch.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, ordered that the same be sent to the Senate, with a proposition that the two Houses do on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, go into an election of four Trustees to fill these vacancies, and informing that the following persons are nominated for the appointment, viz: N. L. William, D. F. Caldwell, W. W. Cherry, R. M. Pearson, Thomas G. Stowe, Alexander Little, Robert Strange, Calvin Graves, E. Stanly, J. J. Daniel, J. P. Leak, W. H. Washington, and Michael Francis.

Mr. Brogden placed in nomination James B. Shepard, but at Mr. S.'s request, he was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Stowe,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be istructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revised Statutes of this State, that in all cases where a child or children of an Intestate has been advanced by his or her parent, in the lifetime of said parent, to an amount more than equal in a distributive share of said Intestate, said child or children shall in the division of the Real Estate of the Intestate, be charged with the excess which he, she or they have received in personalty as aforesaid: and the same be taken into account in the division of the Real Estate of said Intestate, amongst the Heirs, so as to make all the children of Intestates as nearly equal as possibly; and that said Committee Report by Bill or otherwise.

The bill to prevent betting on Elections was read the third time and amended on motion of Mr. Graves. On the passage of the bill as amended, the Ayes and Noes were demanded.

Mr. Guthrie said, in addition to the reason offered on yesterdays in opposition to this I have one other to offer. Does not the gentleman from Caswell know, & is not this House aware, that this bill cuts off the *only* argument of some of our political constituents? Says A to B, who will be elected? B replies, Mr. D. A immediately differs with B, and proposes a bet immediately, of five dollars, that C will be the successful candidate.

But, to be serious, said Mr. G., I have never known any good to result from attempts at legislation upon the morals of our citizens.—Why, Mr. Speaker, said Mr. G., you have on your Statute Book a law making Gambling a heinous offence, and inflicting a very heavy penalty on the violators of this Statute, and what good has it effected? I am credibly informed, that when Gaming houses were granted by a license, there was only *one* of these establishments in this city, *now*, there are at least a *dozen!* I, therefore, do hope, that this bill will not pass, and that the one offered by the gentleman from Robeson, the title of which, was amended by my motion, so as to read a "bill in favor of liberty, and to enable the free and independent citizens of this State to fight in peace," will be adopted. Then, our constituents, will be allowed to revel at pleasure, make bets, quarrel, and then "*fight their battles in peace.*"

The House then passed the bill, yeas 60, nays 40.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 16th.

Mr. Joiner, the Senator elected from the county of Pitt, vice Mr. Foreman, deceased, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Jeffreys offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Treasurer for information as to the amount of money, &c., received by this State under the deposite act.

A resolution, presented by Mr. Halsey, proposing to adjourn *signe die* on the 6th January, was amended on motion of Mr. Moody by inserting 24th inst., and was then laid on the table, 35 to 11.

Mr. Moody presented a bill to amend the 35th section of the 34th chapter of the Revised Statutes; which passed its first reading.

The bill to change the time of holding the elections in this state, was rejected; 29 to 18.

The Houses went into an election for four Trustees of the University, which resulted in the election of Messrs. W. W. Cherry, W. H. Washington, and Calvin Graves. One remains to be elected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. R. T. Payne presented a bill to give to citizens of this State the right of fishing in the navigable waters of the State.

Mr. Cherry, from the select committee on the subject of Rail Roads, made a report, accompanied by a bill to authorise the foreclosure of the mortgage of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; which passed the first reading, were ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Cherry presented a petition from citizens of Halifax, Northampton and Warren praying the erection of a new county out of portions of said counties. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Scales, the committee on Education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of applying a portion of the net income of the Literary Fund to the education of the deaf, dumb and blind.

Mr. Atkins presented a resolution, declaring "that the Territory of Texas ought to be annexed to the United States as soon as practicable, provided the same can be effected without any compromise of the rights, interests and honor of the Union. On this Resolution a long and spirited debate arose. The resolution was finally rejected, on motion of Mr. T. Wilson, 60 to 49.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, the House agreed to hold evening sessions from and after the 18th inst.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Public Treasurer, relative to the amount of money deposited with North Carolina by the General Government, under the deposite act of 1836, which was, on motion of Mr. Shepard, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Cameron,

Resolved, That a messesge be sent to the House, proposing to raise a Join Select committee of four on the part of each House, to inquire whether it would not be proper for the present General Assembly to make some public manifestation of respect for the memory of the late William Gaston; and if so, to inquire further, what means should be adopted for the purpose of testifying the high and abiding veneration, in which the exalted virtues and talents of the deceased, are held by the citizens of North Carolina.

Mr. Francis from the committee, to whom was referred the Certificate presented by the Senator from Onslow, on Monday, the 18th of November, as well as the Certificate by him subsequently presented, reported the following Resolutions, which were read, and on motion of Mr. Wilson laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Certificate of the Senator from Onslow, and by him introduced to the Senate as *genuine* the first day of the Session, is a *forgery*.

Resolved further. That inasmuch as no evidence has been offered before the committee to implicate any other person in the transaction, that the Senator, himself, has either been *guilty of forgery, or procured it to be done*, or was at least aware that it was not genuine, and therefore practicing a fraud upon the Senate, and *ought to be expelled*.

Resolved, That for the reasons aforesaid, the Senator from Onslow, he, and is hereby *expelled from the Senate*, and his seat therein vacated.

The Senate was informed by message from the House that the hour of 12 having arrived, they should proceed to the election of Treasurer for the State, on return of their messenger. Whereupon the Senate proceeded to the election, and voted as follows:

For Charles L. Hinton.—Messrs. Speaker, Albright, Bogle, Boyden, Cowper, Dockery, Elliott, Francis, Halsey, Hargrave, Hellen, Joyner, of Halifax, Joyner, of Pitt, Lindsay, M'Millan, Moody, Pharr, Shepard, Smith, Taylor, Thompson, of B., Waddell, Woodfin, Worth—24.

For John H. Wheeler.—Messrs. Biggs, Boyd, Cameron, Drake, Eaton, Edwards, Ennett, Etheridge, Exum, Gavin, Gwynn, Hester, Hill, Jeffreys, Melvin, Pasteur, Reich, Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Thompson, of W., Tomlinson, Walker, Wilson—24.

Mr. Jefferson voted for Nathan Stedman, Esq., of Chatham.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and read the second time the bill to amend an Act, passed January, 1841, entitled an Act to secure the State against any and every liability incurred by the Raleigh and Gaston R. Road Company, and for the relief of the same.

Mr. Francis then moved to amend, by striking out the 2d Section thereof; pending the question, Mr. Edwards moved an adjournment until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock, which motion prevailed.

[On this bill, a discussion rose, which lasted during the whole sitting of the Senate.—Messrs. Shepard and Boyden advocated the passage of the bill, and Messrs. Biggs, Francis and Waddell opposed it.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The two Houses went into an election for the remaining Trustee to the University, without effecting a choice.

Mr. Lord, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably on the Bill concerning Hyde County, when the same was read the third time, and passed by a vote of 90 to 16.

The House now proceeded to the execution of the joint order, viz: to vote for a Public Treasurer.

Mr. Ellis, from the Committee appointed to conduct this election, reported the whole number of votes cast to be 165—necessary to a choice, 83. Charles L. Hinton, Esq., having received 90 votes, was declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. T. Wilson,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, consisting of four members on the part of each House, whose duty it shall be to make suitable arrangements for the reception of His Excellency, Wm. A. Graham, on the first day of January next, to enter upon the duties of office.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee, reported unfavorably on the Bill entitled a Homestead Bill.

The Bill was read the second time, when Mr. Fleming, the introducer, delivered himself of a speech of considerable length.

The Bill was then, on motion of Mr. Moore, laid on the table.

The House now proceeded to the special order of the day, and took up for consideration, the Bill to locate the residence of the Judges of the Superior Courts hereafter to be elected.

The Bill was discussed at some length, when further debate was postponed, to give way to a motion for an adjournment, which was agreed to.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Woodfin from the Joint Select Committee on the Cherokee Bonds and lands, to whom was referred the Memorial of the citizens of Cherokee County, reported a Bill more effectually to secure the debts due for Cherokee lands, and to facilitate the collection of the same, which was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Waddell from the Judiciary Committee reported favorably to the Bill giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of the counties of Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Haywood, Macon, and Cherokee, when the intervention of a Jury may be necessary.

On motion of Mr. Elliot,

Resolved, That on and after Friday next, the Senate will hold evening sessions for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a Bill to lay off and establish a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the Buncombe Turnpike Road, and thence to the line of the State of Georgia, which was, on his motion, referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Joyner from the Internal Improvement committee, made a Report on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

On motion of Cameron,

Resolved, That the Senator from the county of Onslow, when his case shall be brought up for the action of the Senate, be allowed to be heard by Counsel at the bar of the Senate.

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning Courts of Justice, practice, Pleas and process, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Boyden, rejected.

The Senate took up the unfinished business of yesterday, the bill to amend an act to secure the State against any and every liability incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for the relief of the same. The question was on the amendment of Mr. Francis, offered on yesterday, which was rejected. The bill then passed, 28 to 18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The two Houses went into an election for one Trustee of the University, which resulted in the appointment of Nicholas L. Williams, Esq., of Surry county.

Mr. Ellis from the committee on Privileges and Elections, reported with sundry amendments, the bill providing for the appointment of Engrossing Clerks, when on motion of Mr. Graves, it was made the order of the day for Monday next.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the resolution proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to inquire whether it would not be proper for the General Assembly to make some public manifestation of respect for the memory of the late Wiliam Gaston.

After reading of the resolution, Mr. Washington moved that it be concurred in by the House, and in support of his motion, passed the following beautiful, eloquent, and appropriate eulogy on the memory of the lamented Gaston:

Mr. Speaker:—The distinguished individual to whom that resolution relates, was no ordinary man. It may with truth be said, that he was for more than forty years the ornament of his profession, the idol of his friends, and an object of admiration with all who knew him. An able Jurist, an upright Judge, an enlightened statesman, an accomplished scholar, and a polished gentleman. He was, sir, a man, whose like, take him all in all, we ne'er shall see again.

It is due to his memory, continued Mr. W., that the representatives of the people of his native State, which he so fondly loved, and so faithfully served, should testify their respect for his exalted talents and his many virtues; I hope, therefore, that the Resolution which has just been read, will be *unanimously* concurred in by this House.

Whereupon, the Resolution was *unanimously adopted*.

Mr. Puryear introduced a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning the powers and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Moore from the Judiciary Committee reported on the following Bills, to which they recommended sundry amendments, all of which were adopted, and the Bills passed their second reading:

The Bill in addition to the Revised Statutes entitled "Wills and Testaments" to amend the same, and to repeal part of the 15th Section of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Lands of deceased Debtors."

To amend the 1st Clause of the 6th Section of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 1st, extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

Also, the Bill concerning the Writ of Replevin, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Leathers presented the following Resolution,

Whereas, there appears from the Report of the Committee on Finance that there is a deficiency of Eighty-one Dollars in the Treasury. Therefore,

Resolved, That John H. Wheeler, Treasurer, be requested by Charles L. Hinton, the Treasurer elect, to pay into the Public Treasury the said sum of Eighty-one Dollars, and upon refusal of the said Wheeler to Pay the said Eighty-one Dollars, that the Attorney General of the State be, and he is hereby directed to bring suit against said Wheeler on his Official Bond, for the recovery of the amount aforesaid.

Mr. Atkins moved to indefinitely postpone the Resolution. When, a debate arose, in which Messrs. Shepard and Graves opposed the passage of the Resolution, and Messrs. Poindexter and Cherry advocated its passage. After which the resolution was passed; 69 to 41.

Mr. Nixon presented a memorial from the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, praying to be reimbursed certain expenditures incurred in erecting certain Works of Defence near said town during the last war with England, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Post Office Department.—We observe that the Post Master's report has got into some of the newspapers in advance of the other documents accompanying the President's Message. From it we learn that the income of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1844, was as follows:

Letter postage	$3,676,161 53
Newspaper postage	549,743 83
Fines	135 00
Miscellaneous	11,245 47
	$4,237,285 83

The total amount of expenditures settled and paid during the year were $4,296,867 70.

On the subject of reducing the present rates of postage, the Post Master General says that if Congress will provide, by annual appropriations from the public Treasury or otherwise, some $750,000 for the payment of mail transportation over rail roads and by steamboats, and will, besides, protect the Department against the abuses of the franking privilege and the inroads upon its revenue by private expresses, that then the rates of postage may be safely reduced to five and ten cents, which will, in his opinion, yield a sufficient revenue to defray the remaining expenses of the Department, and allow its gradual extension as the demands of the community may require.

National Intelligencer.

A Free Trader's Freedom.

A noble strain by William Cullen Bryant.

"THE ANTIQUITY OF FREEDOM.

"Here are old trees, tall oaks, and gnarled pines,
That stream with gray green mosses; here the ground
Was never trenched by spade, and flowers spring up
Unsown, and die ungathered. It is sweet
To linger here, among the flitting birds,
And leaping squirrels, wandering brooks, and winds
That shake the leaves, and scatter, as they pass,
A fragrance from the cedars, thickly set
With pale blue berries. In these peaceful shades,
Peaceful, unpruned, immeasurably old—
My thoughts go up the long dim path of years,
Back to the earliest days of liberty.

"Oh, Freedom! thou art not, as poets dream,
A fair young girl, with light and delicate limbs,
And wavy tresses gushing from the cap
With which the Roman master crowned his slave
When he took off the gyves. A bearded man,
Armed to the teeth, art thou; one mailed hand
Grasps the broad shield, and one the sword, thy brow,
Glorious in beauty though it be, is scared
With tokens of old wars, thy missive limbs
Are strong with struggling. Power at thee has launched
His bolts, and with his lightnings smitten thee,
They could not quench the life thou hast from heaven.
Merciless power has dug thy dungeon deep,
And his swart armorers, by a thousand fires,
Have forged thy chain; yet, while he deems thee bound,
The links are shivered, and the prison walls
Fall outward: terribly thou springest forth,
As springs the flame above a burning pile,
And shoutest to the nations, who return
Thy shoutings while the pale oppressor flies.

"Thy birthright was not given by human hands:
Thou wert twin-born with man. In pleasant fields,
While yet our race was few, thou sat'st with him,
To tend the quick flock and watch the stars,
And teach the reed to utter simple airs.
Thou by his side, amid the tangled wood,
Didst war upon the panther and the wolf,
His only foes; and thou with him didst draw
The earliest furrows on the mountain side,
Soft with the deluge. Tyranny himself,
The enemy, although of reverend look,
Hoary with many years, and far obeyed,
Is later born than thou; and as he meets
The grave defiance of thine elder eye,
The usurper trembles in his fastness.

"Thou shalt wax stronger with the lapse of years,
But he shall fade into a feebler age;
Feebler, yet subtler. He shall weave his snares,
And spring them on thy careless steps, and clap
His withered hands, and from their ambush call
His hoards to fall upon thee. He shall send
Quint makers, forms of fair and gallant mien,
To catch thy gaze, and uttering graceful words
To charm thy ear, while his sly imps, by stealth,
Twine round thee threads of steel, light thread on thread,
That grow to fetters or bind down thy arms
With chains concealed in chaplets. Oh! not yet
May'st thou unbrace thy corslet, nor lay by
Thy sword; nor yet, O Freedom! close thy lids
In slumber: for thine enemy never sleeps,
And thou must watch and combat till the day
Of the new earth and heaven. But wouldst thou rest
Awhile from tumult and the frauds of men,
These old and friendly tumults invite
Thy visit. They, while yet the forest trees
Were young upon the unviolated earth;
And yet the moss-stains on the rock were new,
Beheld thy glorious childhood, and rejoiced."

There are lessons taught in these powerful lines which ought not to be lightly banished from memory. It was overweening confidence that caused nations to lose their freedom; monopoly, the most insidious form of tyranny, is ever on the watch to avail itself of unguarded movements, and there is as much necessity for vigilance to preserve freedom as for courage to achieve it.

Husband, where in the name of sense did that child get his temper from. Don't know wife, I don't see that you have lost any.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1844.

The absence of the Editor, will account for the deficiency of our unusual quota of editorial matter to-day. But these Christmas times our readers, we presume, will not expect much from Editors, at least such is generally the case.

The Senator from Onslow.

It will be seen from an extract of a letter below, that the Senator from Onslow—Mr. Ennet, has been expelled from the Senate:

"Raleigh, Dec. 22d, 1844.

* * * "Our old friend Ennet, was on yesterday unceremoniously expelled from his seat in the Senate, and the Federal party, to gain a majority in the Senate, and thereby get the power of doing as they please, have wronged a man, disgraced themselves, and cast a stain upon their party, that no human hand can ever wipe away. Yes, Sir, such injustice was, I assure you, never practiced upon an American citizen before. His Counsel were not permitted to defend him. They were ruled down, and Mr. Henry was ruled out. The Federal party no doubt have caucussed, and had made up their minds and resolved to pursue just the course they have done. All the proof under Heaven could not have saved him; and, sir, he has not been expelled because his enemies think him guilty. No, no. It is, I ssure you, not so. But the main reason is this: Mr. Ennet is a Democrat—the Feds want power; and to get it, they will do almost any thing. I assure you there is a most tremendous excitement here. They (the Feds) are now in power, and will no doubt make every effort to get through their favorite measures, before Onslow can send Mr. Ennet back."

We had hoped better things of the Federalists, but we are now of opinion, if never before, that they are capable of doing *anything* for the sake of carrying their point. Here is a man that has evidently been imposed upon—had a deliberate fraud practised upon him; as soon as he finds it out—as an honest man should have done—he immediately brings the subject before the Senate, and *invites* an investigation of the matter; a committee is appointed, unfriendly to Mr. Ennett politically, they can't find out who committed the forgery; and the result is—a resolution is offered by the Chairman of the committee, that *he*, Mr. Ennet, is the guilty person or accessory to the forgery, and is then expelled *by a strict party vote.*

The first resolution which declares that a *forgery* had been committed, we learn from the Fayetteville Observe, was passed *unanimously*, but the question having been divided, when it was taken on the 2d and 3d together, they were carried by the *casting vote of the Speaker*. Here then, we have federal authority to warrant us in our opinion and belief, that party malignity has been the cause of the expulsion of Mr. Ennet. We believe—with our correspondent, who ought to know something about affairs in Raleigh, that he has been expelled "not because his enemies thought him guilty," but so as to enable *them* to carry their measures through, which they knew was impossible for them to do, unless they could get rid of a Democratic member.

A writ has, we learn, been issued for an election to take place in the county of Onslow, on the 30th instant. We have every assurance that *Mr.* Ennet, the injured man, will be returned. If so, it will only go to show that the people of Onslow know how to meet a gross insult aimed at their whole county.

The Post-master General, Wickliffe, passed by here on Monday last, en route South—it is supposed his visit is in connection with the continuation of the great Southern Mail, via this place, South. We hope yet that the transportation of the mail will be continued, as heretofore. We wait patiently to hear the result of this all-important matter—important to this town, at least.

The Texas Question.

This question has been looked to at the South, as one of the most important which would come before the present session of Congress. We had hoped from the late verdict of the people, that this all-important subject might be settled without further delay, but we begin to think with the Richmond Enquirer, that "there is danger yet." From the present aspect of things, we see no probability of the passage of the joint resolutions for annexation offered a few days ago, we believe, by Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina.

Mr. Joyner, (fed.) has been elected from the county of Pitt, to fill the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the death of J. L. Foreman, Esq. He beat his opponent 36 votes, only.

Morse's Magnetic Telegraph.—It will be seen by reference to our Congressional synopsis, that a resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives, on the 19th inst., directing the committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of continuing the Electro Magnetic Telegraph of Professor Morse, from Baltimore to New York, through Philadelphia.

CONGRESS.

We give below the most important items of the proceedings of Congress. We select from the correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 13th, a communication was received from the Executive Department, giving information that the Republic of Venezuela would pay the indemnity in the case of the brig Morris.

The bill of Mr. Duncan, providing for the casting of votes for President on one day, was considered, the question being on agreeing to the bill as reported from the committee of the whole.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Dromgoole, Duncan, Campbell, Rhett and Black participated, the bill as reported from the committee of the whole was read a third time, when, it being late, without taking the question on the passage of the bill, the House adjourned to Monday next.

In the Senate, Dec. 16th, Messrs. Choate, of Massachusetts Huger, of South Carolina, and Haywood, of North Carolina, appeared in their seats.

Mr. Johnson's resolution on the subject of the Naturalization Laws, came up in due course. The resolution instructs the committee on the Judiary to enquire into the expediency of some amendment to these laws, relative to extending the time of residence in order to give citizenship to foreigners.

Mr. Allen opposed any alteration, except additional guards at the time of elections.

Messrs. Archer and Rives supported the views of Mr. Johnson with reference to frauds at the recent elections. An extension of the time of probation was opposed by Messrs. Merrick and Rives.

Messrs. Foster and Dickenson, of New York, denied that there had been any material frauds at the New York elections. The resolution was then adopted.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Duncan called for the consideration of his election bill. The bill was ordered to be engrossed, yeas 177, nays 1. It was then read a third time and passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Duncan asked leave to introduce his bill to organize a territory to be called the Oregon Territory. Read twice and referred to the committee on Territories.

In Senate, Dec. 17th, two memorials were presented by Mr. Buchanan, from Philadelphia, asking an alteration of the naturalization laws. Mr. B. took occasion to say that he is against any extension of the time now specified by law. He was willing, however, to correct any abuses which may exist under the present law. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Benton offered a resolution directing the committee on Foreign Relations to ascertain the number of private speculators in Texas lands, &c.; also the author of the private letter to Secretary Upshur, relative to the design of Great Britain on Texas, together with all other information on several other matters.

In the House of Representatives no business of importance was transacted to-day.

In Senate, Dec. 18th, resolutions of the Legislature of New Hampshire, in favor of a reduction of postage, etc., were presented by Mr. Woodbury.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate went into Executive session, and confirmed the nomination of Mr. Van Ness, as Collector of New York.

In the House of Representatives, several notices of bills were given to amend the Constitution so as to limit the services of President to one term.

Mr. Weller gave notice of a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas.

In Senate Dec. 19th, a message was received from the President, relative to Texas. Referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Morris of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution directing the committee on commerce to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the continuation of *Morse's Telegraph* from Baltimore to N. York. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Weller submitted a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas. Referred.

Mr. Hardin, from the committee on post-office, reported a bill to reduce the rate of postage.

WASHINGTON Dec. 23.

Congress.—In the *House*, Mr. Douglass of Illinois, on leave, introduced a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States, in conformity with the treaty of 1803, for the purchase of Louisiana, which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. On motion by Mr. Cave Johnson, the rules were suspended to allow of reports from committees, notices and the introduction of bills and regulations; and in consequence, the greater part of the day was taking up with business of that nature. A number of petitions and memorials were, as usual, presented, and referred under the rules.—*Globe.*

The President's Message.—In another column will be found the Message of President Tyler, communicating to Congress the correspondence between Senor Rejon and Mr. Shannon, and comments with some severity on the charges of "duplicity and fraud" made against the U. S., by the former. The President reviews the whole correspondence, and believes his conduct will meet the approval of the world. He does not recommend to Congress retaliatory measures, but contents himself with a renewal of his recommendation of the adoption of mesures for the speedy annexation of Texas; then if Mexico should on that account declare war against us, the responsibility for the consequences will rest with herself, and the evil be on her own head.

The Fair.

Agreeably to notice given in our paper last Friday, the Ladies of Wilmington exhibited at the *Masonic* Hall on the 24th and 25th inst., a splendid collection of articles and refreshments. We believe the Fair was well attended. The proceeds are to be appropriated to the repairs of the Presbyterian Church. By the way, we must return our most heartfelt thanks and best wishes to the *fair* for their kind attention towards us. Yesterday morning we received from them a large slice of cake and other good things, which our *devil* agreed with us in pronouncing most delicious.

We wish the *fair* damsels of Wilmington prosperity in their laudible object, and for having, at the same time, an eye single to — God—bless them.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Ev. Post.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1844.

Mr. Green, the bearer of despatches from our Minister in Mexico, arrived here by yesterday's cars, and immediately repaired to the State Department. A cabinet council was instantly called, and their deliberations lasted far into the night. The most that is known of the contents of the despatches is, that Mr. Shannon has suspended his diplomatic relations with the Government of Mexico, and that he awaits instructions from the United States. For this the public were, no doubt, prepared, from the situation in which our Minister was left, at the date of his last published letter to the Mexican Secretary, and from the peculiar tone of the Secretary's reply. To this is now to be added the legislative sanction of this reply, by a formal act of the Mexican Congress.

Various rumors are abroad in the city, concerning some overt hostile acts, said to have been committed by order of the Mexican Government, towards our shipping in some of the Mexican seaports; but the rumors are undoubtedly incorrect, as the latest advices from that country by way of New Orleans, bring no such Intelligence; indeed, those accounts would seem rather to imply that there was scarcely a responsible government in Mexico, from which an order of the kind indicated, could emenate.

Day before yesterday, and a part of the night, Mr. Calhoun spent in an earnest conference with Mr. Packingham, the British Minister, and immediately afterwards, four or five different messengers were sent off from the State Department, to several of our ministers at the different courts in Europe, to Mexico, and to some of the South American Republics. The English minister, also I understand, sent off a messenger with despatches to Great Britain. The critical condition of our relations with Mexico, and through her, possibly with some of the leading powers of Europe, renders this unusual diplomatic activity, a matter of deep interest and anxious speculation; and among other *on dits* is one, that if Texas will in any sufficiently authoritive manner, declare her wishes to become annexed to the United States, then Great Britain is to throw no obstacles in the way, and will intimate to Mexico, that it will be necessary for her to acquiesce as gracefully as she may, that no opposition is to be expected from any other European quarter; that a very liberal treaty of boundary will be negotiated with Mexico, in which the large claims for indemnity due by her to our citizens, will in some satisfactory manner be arranged; and finally, that in the general balance sheet, which is now in the progress of being made up, the Oregon boundary will also be satisfactorily adjusted.

I give you the above, as merely one of the rumors of the hour, which may be succeeded by another equally as plausible, even before this is entrusted to the mail.

All seem to concur in the opinion, that if hostilities do take place, that they must be commenced by Mexico. The latest accounts from that country, also, agree in representing her, unsustained by England, as being in no condition to commence a belligerent controversy with us. It is therefore barely possible, that our Secretary may have caught at the policy of simply knocking what he conceives to be her prop from under her by reconciling Great Britain to the measure of annexation; and that the knotty subjects for adjustment, pending between us and England, have afforded him an opportunity of so doing; such at least is the report.

Whatever else may be said of Mr. Calhoun's qualities as a discreet and sagacious statesman, all must admire the prompt and energetic manner in which he meets the great emergencies of the department over which he presides. Decisive and firm in his movements, and arriving at his conclusions almost by intuition, he marks out a course for himself, and is well advanced in pursuing it, before one of your ordinary sluggish diplomats would comprehend the question.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

It will not be forgotten that the legality of the rules under which duties were collected under the Compromise Act during the summer of 1842, was lately disputed, and that the duties were paid under protest. The question has at length been settled. The *Globe* of Saturday says:—"The Supreme Court has now decided the matter in controversy, having yesterday given a *unanimous* opinion—in a case brought by an importer against the Collector of Baltimore, to recover back the duties paid between 30th June and 30th August, as having been exacted without law; that such duties were lawfully collected; and that the regulations of the Treasury for their collection were authorized and proper."

The democrats of Boston have nominated Charles G. Greene, the "Editor" of the Boston Post, as their candinate for *Mayor.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From The Madisonian.

The enlightened Message of the President to both Houses of Congress, gives a faithful abstract of the relations at present exisisting between our Government and that of Mexico.

To the Senate,

and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith copies of despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, since the commencement of your present session, which claim, from their importance, and I doubt not will receive, your calm and deliberate consideration. The extraordinary and highly offensive language which the Mexican Government has thought proper to employ in reply to the remonstrance of the Executive, through Mr. Shannon, against the renewal of the war with Texas while the question of annexation was pending before Congress and the People, and also, the proposed manner of conducting that war, will not fail to arrest your attention.

Such remonstrance, urged in no unfriendly spirit to Mexico, was called for by considerations of an imperative character, having relation as well to the peace of this country and honor of this Government, as to the cause of humanity and civilization. Texas had entered into the Treaty of Annexation upon the invitations of the Executive; and when, for that act, she was threatened with a renewal of the war on the part of Mexico, she naturally looked to this Government to interpose its efforts to ward off the threatened blow. But one course was left the Executive, acting within the limits of its constitutional competency, and that was to protest in respectful, but at the same time strong and decided terms against it.

The war thus threatened to be renewed, was promulgated by edicts and decrees, which ordered, on the part of the Mexican military, the desolation of whole tracts of country, and the destruction, without discrimination, of all ages, sexes, and conditions of existence. Over the manner of conducting war, Mexico possesses no exclusive control. She has no right to violate at pleasure the principles which an enlightened civilization has laid down for the conduct of nations at war; and thereby retrograde to a period of barbarism which, happily for the world, has long since passed away. All nations are interested in enforcing an observance of those principles, and the United States, the oldest of the American Republics, and the nearest of the civilized powers to the theatre on which these enormities were proposed to be enacted, could not quietly content themselves to witness such a state of things.—They had, through the Executive, on another occasion, and as was believed, with the approbation of the whole country, remonstrated against outrages similar, but even less inhuman, than those which by her new edicts and decrees she has threatened to perpetrate, and of which the late inhuman massacre at Tobasco was but the precurser.

The bloody and inhuman murder of Fanin and his compatriots, equalled only in savage barbarity by the usages of the untutored Indian tribes, proved how little confidence could be placed on the most solemn stipulations of her Generals, while the fate of others who became her captives in war, many of whom, no longer able to sustain the fatigue and privations of long journeys, were shot down by the way-side, while their companions who survived were subjected to sufferings even more painful than death—had left an indelible stain on the page of civilization.—The Executive, with the evidence of an intention on the part of Mexico to renew scenes so revolting to humanity, could do no less than renew remonstrances formerly urged.

For fulfilling duties so imperative, Mexico has thought proper, through her accredited organs, because she has had represented to her the inhumanity of such proceedings, to indulge in language unknown to the courtesy of diplomatic intercourse, and offensive in the highest degree to this Government and people. Nor has she offended in this only. She has not only violated existing conventions between the two countries, by arbitrary and unjust decrees against our trade and intercourse, but withholds instalments of debt, due to our citizens, which she solemnly pledged herself to pay, under circumstances which are fully explained by the accompanying letter from Mr. Green, our Secretary of Legation. And when our Minister has invited the attention of her Government to wrongs committed by her local authorities not only on the property but on the persons of our fellow citizens, engaged in prosecuting fair and honest pursuits, she has added insult to injury, by not even deigning, for months together, to return an answer to his representations.

Still further to manifest her unfriendly feelings towards the United States, she has issued decress expelling from some of her provinces American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, and now denies to those of our citizens prosecuting the whale fishery on the north-west coast of the Pacific, the privilege which has through all time, heretofore been accorded to them, of exchanging goods of a small amount in value at her ports in California for supplies indispensable to their health and comfort.

Nor will it escape the observation of Congress, that in conducting a correspondence with the Minister of the United States, who cannot, and does not, know any distinction between the geographical section of the Union, charges wholly unfounded are made against particular States, and an appeal to others for aid and protection against supposed wrongs. In this same connection, sectional prejudices are attempted to be excited, and the hazardous and unpardonable effort is made to foment divisions among the States of the Union, thereby to embitter their peace. Mexico has still to learn, that however freely we may indulge in discussion among ourselves, the American people will tolerate no interference in their domestic affairs by any foreign government; and in all that concerns the constitutional guarantees and the national honor, the people of the United States have but one mind and one heart.

The subject of Annexation addresses itself most fortunately to every portion of the Union. The Executive would have been unmindful of its highest obligations, if it could have adopted a course of policy dictated by sectional interests and local feelings. On the contrary, it was because the question was neither local nor sectional, but made its appeal to the interests of the whole Union, and of every State in the Union, that the negotiation, and finally the Treaty of Annexation was entered into; and it has afforded me no ordinary pleasure to perceive that, so far as demonstrations have been made upon it by the People, they have proceeded from all portions of the Union.

Mexico may seek to excite divisions amongst us, by uttering unjust denunciations against particular States, but when she comes to know that the invitations addressed to our fellow-citizens by Spain, and afterwards by herself to settle Texas, were accepted by emigrants from all the States; and when, in addition to this, she refreshes her recollection with the fact, that the first effort which was made to acquire Texas was during the administration of a distinguished citizen from an Eastern State, which was afterwards renewed under the auspicies of a President from the Southwest, she will awake to a knowledge of the futility of her present purpose of sowing dissensions among us, or producing distraction in our Councils by attacks either on particular States, or on persons who are now in the retirement of private life. Considering the appeal which she now makes to eminent citizens by name, can she hope to escape censure for having ascribed to them as well as to others, a design, as she pretends now, for the first time revealed, of having originated negotiations to despoil her, by duplicity and falsehood, of a portion of her territory? The opinion then, as now, prevailed with the Executive, that the Annexation of Texas to the Union was a matter of vast importance.

In order to acquire that territory before it had assumed a position among the independent powers of the earth, propositions were made to Mexico, for a cession of it to the United States. Mexico saw in these proceedings, at the time, no cause of complaint. She is now, when simply reminded of them, awakened to the knowledge of the fact, which she, through her Secretary of State, promulgates to the whole world as true, that those negotiations were founded in deception and falsehood, and superinduced by unjust and iniquitous motives.

While Texas was a dependancy of Mexico, the United States opened negotiations with the latter power for the cession of her then acknowledged territory; and now that Texas is independent of Mexico, and has maintained a separate existence for nine years,—during which time she has been received into the family of nations, and is represented by accredited embassadors at many of the principal Courts of Europe—and when it has become obvious to the whole world that she is forever lost to Mexico, the United States is charged with deception and falsehood in all relating to the past, and condemnatory accusations are made against States which have had no special agency in the matter, because the Executive of the whole Union has negotiated with free and independent Texas upon a matter vitally important to the interests of both countries.

And after nine years of unavailing war, Mexico now announces her intention, through her Secretary of Foreign Affairs, never to consent to the Independence of Texas, or to abandon the effort to reconquer that republic. She thus announces a perpetual claim, which at the end of a century will furnish her as plausible a ground for discontent against any nation, which at the end of that time may enter into a Treaty with Texas, as she posesses at this moment against the United States. The lapse of time can add nothing to her title to independence.

A course of conduct such as has been described, on the part of Mexico, in violation of all friendly feeling, and of the courtesy, which should characterise the intercourse between the Nations of the Earth, might well justify the U. States in a resort to any measure to vindicate their national honor; but actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general peace, and in view of the present condition of Mexico, the Executive resting upon its integrity, and not fearing but that the judgment of the world will duly appreciate its motives, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and contents itself with re-urging upon that body prompt and immediate action on the subject of Annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right; and if Mexico, not regarding that forbearance, shall aggravate the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest all the responsibility.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington City, Dec. 19, 1844.

South Carolina Legislature.

We learn from our Charleston exchanges, that this body adjourned on the 18th inst., after a session of three weeks and three days, and have passed twenty-six Acts, and a variety of Resolutions.

The Patriot says: We are informed that on the day of adjournment, the Committee of the Whole, reported the series of Resolutions submitted by Mr. Pickens as regards the Tariff and Texas, and in relation to the 25th rule, admitting Abolition Petitions in the House of Representatives. A motion being made and carried to divide the Resolutions, the first series, in relation to Texas and the Tariff, were adopted, and the last series, regarding the 25th rule, laid on the table.

"Our informant states that appropriations have been made for a Greek Professorship in the South Carolina College, and to Henry Bailey, Esq., for professional services for his able exertions in the case relative to the forfeiture of the Bank Charters."

Mexico.—We have information from Mexico, through the New Orleans Picayune, to the 2d inst. The news is very contradictory, but represents that country as being in a very unsettled state. The Picayune says that "a letter from Vera Cruz, dated on the 30th November, states that the revolution in Jalisco presents each day an aspect more formidable. Gen. Paredes is said to be at the head of 8 or 10,000 men, and the South is uniting with the disaffected. Zacatecas, Aguas Calientes, and a part of San Luis Potosi have seconded or approved of the *pronunciamiento* of Paredes, while it is asserted that Oajaca has also declared against Santa Anna. The latter has positively declared against the Congress, while that body is daily publishing every document received both for and against the revolution—a circumstance which would indicate that the members are determined to act independently, and have little fear of the Dictator. That a majority of them are in favor of a change of government, and heartily sick of the tyrannical and oppressive measures of Santa Anna, we see no reason to doubt, and they are also in favor of his being called to a strict account for his actions previous to the convening of the Congress."

Disgraceful Assault.—We learn from the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, that on the morning of the 18th inst., a man named Captain Sangster, whilst under the influence of liquor, made a violent assault upon the person of John Quincy Adams, in the lobby of the House of Representatives. The reason for the assault is not given.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Cheap Postage.

We are glad to see, amid the many distractions caused by wars and rumor of wars that the public and the press are not altogether disposed to give the subject of cheap postage the go by. In Cincinnati, as we learn by late papers, public meetings have been held, to consider the question, in which many of the most respectable citizens of all parties, including even the clergy, have taken a most active and decided part. At one of these, the Mayor of the city presided, and addresses were made by W. M. Corry, Timothy Walker, S. P. Chase, the Rev. Dr. Beecher, and other distinguished gentlemen.

The resolutions reported were definite and explicit, recommending the total abolition of the franking privilege, and the adoption of the two cent rate, and expressing the conviction of the meeting, that with an economical administration of the department under the reformed system, its revenues would be adequate to its expenditures; and that in the mean time, any deficit ought, in justice, to be charged upon the general revenue.

In the city of Boston, also, the journals are taking ground in favor of the two cent rate, as abundantly sufficient to meet all the conditions of the case. One of these, in a humorous article, thus amusingly illustrates the argument in favor of a cheap system:

"We say there is no reason in any postage higher than two cents for a letter not exceeding half an ounce, for any distance in the United States.

Cannot a man afford to carry 100 lbs., from Passamaquoddy to New Orleans, or even to Texas, for $64. Why, he can get himself—fat or lean—carried for that, and fed in the bargain. Now, 3200 letters, at half an ounce each, would make just 100 lbs. net, and at two cents each, the postage is $64. Hence there is no objection to two cents postage on account of the weight of the mails. The only question is, would the mails be full enough? It stands to our reason that they would—that Uncle Sam would very soon make a better business of it than he now does. Take ourself for instance. We have three brothers and four sisters in Ohio, and one sister in Wiskonsan, or somewhere, beyond, and how many nephews and nieces we don't know, because the postage is so high we get no letters at all by mail, and next to none any way.—Well, as we have said, although they have had schooling enough, they don't write at all, on account of the high postage. For our part, we bear the twinges of conscience a great while before we fork over the quarter to let them know ourself is alive—once in six months or a year or two—not oftener, on an average, than a child is born.

"Now, at two cents, we should write to every one of these dear, half-forgotten brothers and sisters, once every month or two—twenty—forty times what we do now—and, what would be clear gain to Uncle Sam, *they* would write to us—their children to our children—just as the not half so well schooled children in England are now doing.

"O ye powers of brotherly and sisterly love! when we think how Uncle Sam's pound-foolish policy has severed the ligaments between us and our own father's children, we are ready to thresh him with a bootjack, as a dogged, stupid old curmudgeon. But when we reflect that we ourself are a fractional part of this unwieldy old gentleman, then we are ready to pull some of our hair out, because we did not agitate this subject when we were a gosling of a boy at college—seven hundred miles from home, spending four or five dollars a year for a starvation correspondence! We shall try to make up for lost time."

It will be remembered that Mr. Wickliffe in his annual report, after expressing a doubt whether if the rates of postage were reduced, the expenses of the department could be met, concedes that with certain retrenchments of uselesss appropriations the post office might be made to support itself upon its own revenues. But supposing that the department should become a charge upon the treasury, it could only be so at the outset of the experiment, so that the inconvenience would be merely for the time.

In a communication which we published yesterday, an opinion was expressed, founded upon a letter from Washington, that no action in relation to the post office laws would take place during the present session of Congress. We are not certain of this, if the people would exert themselves in getting up the right kind of petitions. At any rate, let them be moved in regard to so desirable a reform, if not to start the present Congress, to let the President and Congress elect, know what demands will be made upon them as soon as they have warmed their chairs.

Most melancholy occurrence.—On Thursday last, Mr. Wm. Calder, a citizen of Wilmington, left here on the Steamer Gov. Dudley, for Charleston, to transact some business there requiring his personal presence, and having attended to his business, he took passage on the same boat on Friday to return. About midnight, Mr. Calder went from the cabin on to the upper deck for the purpose of seeing the Steamer of the line bound South, which is usually met near that hour. Whilst standing near the wheelhouse, conversing with Captain Wade, Mr. Calder's hat blew off, and in the effort to recover it, he was precipitated overboard, directly under one of the paddle-wheels, and lost. The steamer was immediately brought to, the yawl sent out, and nearly an hour's search made for his body, but no trace of it was discovered.—It was blowing quite freshly at the time, and a considerable sea was running.

Mr. Calder was a native of Charlestown, Mass., where his parents and other relatives still live. He had resided in Wilmington for the last 15 or 16 years, engaged for most of the time in an active mercantile business. He has left a wife, several children, and other connexions and friends here, to deplore his sad fate.

Chronicle.

Mr. Clay's Address.

In our last number we gave the address of Col. Polk, President elect of the U. S. Below we give the address of Mr. Clay, made to the Kentucky Electors, who visited him at Ashland. We think it proper for us to give his remarks to our readers for the obvious reason of showing them that Mr. Clay is not altogether so bitter as his friends:

"I am greatly obliged, gentlemen, by the kindness towards me, which has prompted this visit from the Governor, the Presidential Electors of Kentucky, and some of my fellow citizens, in private life. And I thank you sir (Mr Underwood) their organ, on this occasion, for the feeling and eloquent address which you have just done me the honor to deliver. I am under the greates obligations to the people of Kentucky. During more than forty years of my life, they have demonstrated their confidence and affection towards me, in every variety of form. This last and crowning evidence of their long and faithful attachment, exhibited in the vote which, in their behalf, you gave yesterday, at the Seat of the State Government, as the Electoral College of Kentucky, fills me with overflowing gratitude. But I should fail to express the feelings of my heart, if I did not also offer my profound and grateful acknowledgements to the other States, which have united with Kentucky in the endeavor to elect me to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, and to the million and a quarter of freemen, embracing so much virtue, intelligence and patriotism, who, wherever residing, have directed strenuous and enthusiastic exertions to the same object.

Their effort has been unavailing, and the issue of the election has not corresponded with their anxious hopes and confident expectations. You have, sir, assigned some of the causes which you suppose have occasioned the result. I will not trust myself to speak of them. My duty is that of perfect submission to an event, which is now irrevocable.

I will not affect indifference to the personal concern which I had in the political contest just terminated; but unless I am greatly self-deceived, the principal attraction to me of the office of President of the United States, arose out of the cherished hope that I might be an humble instrument in the hands of Providence, to accomplish public good. I desire to see the former purity of the general government restored and to see dangers and evils, which I sincerely believe encompassed it, averted and remedied. I was anxious that the policy of the country, especially in the great department of its domestic labor and industry should be fixed and stable, that all might know how to regulate and accommodate their conduct. And, fully convinced of the wisdom of the public muasures which you have enumerated, I hoped to live to witness, and to contribute to their adoption and establishment.

So far as respects any official agency of mine, it has been otherwise decreed, and I bow respectfully to the decree. The future course of the government is altogether unknown, and wrapt in painful uncertainty. I shall not do the new Administration the injustice of condemning it in advance. On the contrary, I earnestly desire that, enlightened by its own reflections, and by a deliberate review of all the great interests of the country, or promoted by public opinion, the benefit may be yet secured of the practical execution of those principles & measures for which we have honestly contended, that peace and honor may be preserved, and that this young but great nation may be rendered harmonious, prosperous and powerful.

We are not without consolations under the event which has happened. The whig party has fully and fairly exhibited to the country the principles and measures which it believed best adapted to secure our liberties and promote the common welfare. It has made, in their support constant and urgent appeals to the reason and judgment of the people. For myself, I have the high satisfaction to know that I have escaped a great and fearful responsibility; and that, during the whole canvass, I have done nothing inconsistent with the dictates of the purest honor. No mortal man is authorized to say that I held out to him the promise of any office or appointment whatever.

What now is the duty of the whig party? I venture to express my opinion with the greatest diffidence. The future is enveloped in a veil impenetrable by human eyes. I cannot contemplate it, without feelings of great discouragement. But I know of only one safe rule, in all the vicisitudes of human life, public and private, and that is conscientiously to satisfy ourselves of what is right, and firmly and undeviatingly to pursue it under all trials and circumstances, confiding in the great Ruler of the Universe for ultimate success. The Whigs are deliberately convinced of the truth and wisdom of the principles and measures which they have espoused. It seems, therefore, to me that they should persevere in contending for them; and that, adhering to their separate and distinct organization, they should treat all who have the good of their country in view with respect and sympathy, and invite their cooperation in securing the patriotic objects which it has been their aim and purpose to accomplish.

I heartily thank you, Sir, for your friendly wishes for my happiness, in the retirement, which henceforward best becomes me. Here I hope to enjoy peace and tranquility, seeking faithfully to perform, in the walks of private life, whatever duties may yet appertain to me. And I shall never cease, whilst life remains, to look, with lively interest and deep solicitude, upon the movement and operations of our free system of Government, and to hope that, under the smiles of an all-wise Providence the Republic may ever be just, honorable, prosperous and great.

The Annual Treasury Report.

[Below we give a synopsis of the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Our limits will not admit of the publication of the Report in full. The synopsis embraces all the essential parts of it:—]

The Revenue for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June last, was $30,381,700 03; received from the following sources, viz:

From customs,	$26,183,670 94
From the public lands,	2,049,939 80
Miscellaneous sources,	261,007 94
Treasury notes and loans under act of March 3, 1843,	1,877,181 35
Making an aggregate of	30,381,700 03
The Expenditures during the same period, including $12,998,773 54 on account of the public debt were	32,958,827 94
Exceeding the year's rec'ts by	$2,577,127 91
This latter amount, deducted from the sum remaining in the Treasury, July 1, 1843, of	10,434,507 55
Left a balance on hand July 1, 1844, of	$7,857,379 64

The Estimated Receipts for the present fiscal year, which will end on the 30th of June, 1845, are as follows:

From the customs,	$31,945,018 04
From the public lands,	2,139,856 89
From other sources,	120,000 00
Making a total of	34,204,874 93
And the Estimated Expenditures and other demands on the Treasury within the same time, amount to	35,019,431 06
Being less than the estimated receipts by	$14,556 13
Which deducted from the balance reported on hand the 1st of July last, as above stated,	7,857,379 64
Would leave in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1845, an apparent balance of	$7,042,823 51

The above apparent balance, however, is liable to be *decreased* by the amount of any additional appropriations that may be made during the present Session of Congress, to be expended previous to the 30th day of June next.

The Existing Debt of the United States on the 1st of July last, was $24,748,188 23. On the 1st of December preceding it was $23,850,673 03. The Secretary recommends that a sinking fund of two millions of dollars annually be provided to pay the interest on this debt, and to redeem the principal at the respective periods assigned for its redemption.

The Imports during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1844, are valued as follows:

Free of duty,	$24,766,082 00
Paying duty,	83,688,620 00
Total imports,	$108,454,802 00

The Exports for the same time were:

Of domestic products,	$100,183,577 00
Of foreign merchandise,	10,944,781 00
Total exports,	$111,128,358 00

The Gross Revenue from customs within the year, was $29,137,060 60, and the nett amount paid into the Treasury, was $26,183,570 94; making the cost of collection $2,953,589 60.

In regard to the PRESENT TARIFF, the Secretary "most respectfully recommends to Congress a review and reformation of the act of 1842 to provide revenue from imports." "Weighty considerations," he says, "concur in pleading for such review and reform." These considerations are mentioned, but we have not had time to read them.—One of the objections urged against the existing law which met our eye in hastily turning over the Report, it is stated by the Secretary to be its "lack of perspicuity and exact definitions in some of the enactments" which "give rise to different 'constructions by different collectors of the 'customs, so that practically and in fact different rates of duties on like articles have been 'levied at different ports in the States,' contrary to that clause of the Constitution which provides that all duties shall be uniform thro'out the Union. He also objects to certain parts of the act of 1842, because, by its providing in general terms that its provisions shall not be so construed as to conflict with subsisting treaties with foreign nations, it occasions much trouble and responsibility to Collectors, and is the cause of many complaints to the Treasury Department. As respects any "*incidental* encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures," arising out of the mode of levying such necessary revenue by duties on imports as may be required for the support of Government, and to maintain its faith and provide for the common defence and general welfare, the Secretary thinks that so long as Congress shall keep within the "confines" of raising that which *is* "necessary;" the encouragement thereby afforded to domestic industry "must be deemed rightful as an inevitable attendant upon the exercise of the delegated power;" and in concluding his remarks on the subject of the tariff, he states that the proposed review and modification of the act of 1842 are presented not so much with a view to the action of Congress during its present occasion, as to awaken attention and inquiry, and lead the way towards eliciting all the information necessary for such matured legislation as the important principles and interests involved seem to require.

There may be, and no doubt is, much other interesting matter in this Report which has escaped our notice on the hasty glance we have given it, and which will render it necessary for us to advert again to its contents.

Notice.

FOR SALE on the 15th day of January, 1845, the TRACT OF LAND belonging to me, lying 10 miles East of Wilmington, on the Sound near the Newbern Road, containing **400** Acres, known as the Bishop tract. *Conditions*—one-third cash, the balance in one and two years, bearing interest, with approved security.

Also, at the same time, will be sold on the premises, all the *Farming Utensils, three Horses, two Carts, a lot of House-hold and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Peas, Potatoes, &c.*

TERMS:—All sums over ten dollars, six months credit with approved security; all sums under ten dollars to be cash. WM. J. PICKETT.

Dec. 26, 1844. 15-2t

From the Raleigh Star.

NORTH-CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The North-Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its session in Pittsborough on Thursday last, after an unusuallly interesting and pleasant session of eight days. The Conference acted with entire unanimity on the subject of division, and concurred in the proposition to hold a Convention of the Southern Conferences in Louisville, Ky., on the first of May next. The hospitality and kindness of the citizens of Pittsboro', in their entertainment of the preachers during the Conference, will long endear the warm hearted villagers to God's ministers who sojourned with them.

The following are the appointment for the next year:

Raleigh District, Peter Douh, P E.
Raleigh City, Jno E Edwards
Raleigh Circuit, D Culbreth
Tar River, S D Bumpass, and Rufus T Heflin
Granville, Jno Tillett, and Salomon S Helsabeck
Person, Jno W Lewis and D W Doub
Henderson, R O Burton
Haw River, Jno Rich and Allen S Andrews
Hillsborough, Gaston E Brown, and A Lea, sup.
Orange, Wm Anderson
New River Mission to people of color, B T Blake
Chapel Hill, C M F Deems, Adjunct Professor of Rhetoric at the University of North Carolina
Hezekiah G Leigh and Wm Warren Albea, Agents for Randolph Macon College.
Sallisbury District, Jos Goodman, P E
Greensborough, Sam'l S Bryant
Mocksville and Salisbury, Jno W Tinhin, and P W Yarrell
Iredell, Wm M Walsh
Davidson, Jas D Lumsden, and Jno R McIntosh
Randolph, Alsa H Tucker
Jonesville, Wm W Nesbit
Guilford, W W Turner, and Absalom Owens.
Stokes, Wm M Jordon
Surry, Wm S Colson
Wilkes, Jno T St Clair
Ira T Wyche, Agent for Greensboro' College.
Danville District, Jas Jameison, P E
Pittsylvania, James W Jeter, and J W Tucker
Halifax, Philmer W Archer, and Lemon Shell
Caswell, Jas L Nicholson and Rich'd R Dunkley
Patrick, Alfred Norman
Henry, Benj M Williams
Rockingham, Wm Closs
Franklin, Robt P Bibb and Jehu Hank, sup
Alleghaney, Rich'd A Clangton
Dan River Mission to people of color, Wm Carter
Washington District, Jas Reid, P E
Washington, Jno T Brame
Roanoke, Wm J Duval, and N H D Wilson
Tarborough, Wm H Barnes
Plymouth, E L Perkins
Columbia, To be supplied
Mattamuskeet and Bath, W J McMasters and Thos Moses
Neuse, J W Johnson
Portsmouth and Ocracoke, Wash S Chaffin
Roanoke Mission to people of color, R J Carson
Newbern District, D B Nicholson, P E
Newbern, A W Jones
Snow Hill, Nat Anderson and E E Freeman
Smithfield, Sam'l Pearce
Sampson, Charles P Jones and J B Corn
Duplin, Archibald C Allen
Trent, H Gray and one to be sup
Topsail, Thompson Garrard and T P Reeks
Beaufort, T P Ricard
Straits, Nath'l A Hooker

Next Conference to be held in Washington, N C, Dec 3, 1845.

The following are the Delegates to the Louisville Convention, viz: S T Bryant, James Jameison, H G Leigh, R J Carson, B T Blake and Peter Doub. Reserved delegates, J T Brame and Wm Carter

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 20. From New River, schr Lion, Macomber, to G W Davis.
From New River, schr Express, Etheridge, to G W Davis.
From New River, schr. Sarah Ann, Hammond, to G W Davis.
From New York, schr Wm Hart, Gaudy, to Wm Cooke.
22. From Matanzas, brig Grand Turk, Porter, to Russell & Gammell.
From Charleston, brig Four Brothers, Robinson, to Russell & Gammell.
From Martinique, brig Alpine, Treat, to E Dickinson.
From New York, brig Granite, Hopkins, to Barry & Bryant.
From Charleston, brig Carolina, Gilkey, to Barry & Bryant.
From New York, brig Amethyst, Anderson, to G W Davis.
From New York, brig Georgianna, Currier, to G W Davis.
From New York, brig Belle, Myers, to G W Davis.
From Philadelphia, schr North Carolina, Miller, to G W Davis.
From Matanzas, schr Edward & Frank, Stetson, to G W Davis.
From New York, schr Repeater, Francis, to C D Ellis.
From Charleston, schr Export, Swasey, to Master.
24. From Boston, brig Alvano, Pace, to Barry & Bryant.
25. From Charleston, schr Equator, Garrish, to Barry & Bryant.
27. From Havanna, brig Frances Louisa, Soule, to E Dickinson.

CLEARED.

Dec. 20. For Porto Rico, schr Mary, Bryant, by G W Davis.
For Porto Rico, brig Tangier, Park, by Potter & Kidder.
21. For Nevis, Br brig F L Vail, Harris, by G W Davis.
23. For Martinique, brig Millinoket, Thompson, by J Hathaway & Son.
For Port au Prince, brig Nonpareil, Pope, by Russell & Gammell.
For Few Orleans, schr Susan Ludwig, Curling, by Russell & Gammell.
For Martinique, schr Dresden, Lindsay, by Russell & Gammell.
For New River, schr Lion, Macomber, by G W Davis.
For New River, schr Express, Etheridge, by G W Davis.
For New River, schr Sarah Ann, Hammond, by G W Davis.
25. For New York, brig Tuscan, Higgins, by E Dickinson.

POSTSCRIPT.

As we go to press, the mail from Raleigh arrives—nothing of importance, however, to note. Members of the Legislature have got Christmas in their heads, and some whig senators went home to kiss their wives and children, and make them presents on Christmas day. The Register of the 24th says in a Postscript, that the senate were engaged nearly the whole of the morning session of yesterday, in considering a motion of Mr. Bigga, of Martin, to amend the Journal of the senate, by striking out all that portion of it (except the Resolutions of expulsion) which relates to its action on the case of the senator from Onslow, and inserting in lieu thereof, the concluding remarks of Mr. Henry, one of the Counsel for Mr. Ennett. A division of the question being called for, the first question was on striking out, which was carried.

CLARENDON RACES.

The races over the Clarendon Course, commenced 18th and terminated on the 21st instant, lasting four days.

FIRST DAY—THREE MILE HEATS.

R. Fenner's b. h. Oregon, by Philip, dam by Im. Luzhorough.
J. Bullock's b. f. Miss Chester: by imported Sarpedon; dam by Archy.

1st heat 7 m., 2d do. 6 m. 39 s.

Oregon,	1	1
Miss Chester,	2	2

SECOND DAY—TWO MILE HEATS.

Dr. J. A. Davis' s. c, Crackaway, 3 years old, by Marmaduke—dam, Last Scrapt.
J. Bullock's s. f. Armanda Andrew, 3 years old, by Andrew—dam. by Eclipse.
Dr. B. L. Hill's b. h. Bloomsbury, aged, by Im. Fylde, dam. Last Scrap.

1st heat—Amanda Andrew,	1	3	2
Crackaway,	2	1	1
Bloomsbury,	3	2	4

Time—1st heat 4 m. 11 s.; 2d 4 10; 3d 4 17.

THIRD DAY—MILE HEATS.

J. Bullock's b. f., miss Chester, 2 years old, by Imp. Sarpedon, dam. Archy.
H. R. Nixon's s. g., Dandy Jack, by Imp. Leviathan, dam Archy.

First Heat, Miss Chester,	1
Dandy Jack, (distanced.)	

FOURTH DAY—BEST THREE IN FIVE.
(Proprietors Purse.)

R. Fenner's b. h. Oregon, 4 years old,	1	1	1
J. Bullock's b. f. Miss Chester, 2 y'rs old,	2	2	2
J. B. Shines' b. h. Bloomsbury, aged,	3	3	3

1st heat, 2 m.; 2d do. 1 m. 59 s.; 3d do. 2 m. 5 s.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, the Rev. Archibald Baker, of Richmond county, to Miss Sarah E. James, daughter of Hinton James, Esq.

In this town, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. B. L. Hoskins, Mr. Augustus H. Carter, to Miss Catharine J. Hartsfield.

In this town, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. B. L. Hoskins, Mr. Edward N. Atkins, to Miss Sarah Currie.

In Bladen county, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. H. A. Monroe, Mr. Archibald McMillan, to Miss D. A. McDugald, all of that county.

In Fayetteville, on Thursday evening, 19th inst., by Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Major John H. Cook, merchant, to Miss M. M., daughter of Mr. John D. Starr.

DIED,

In this town, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Sarah Eagles, aged 80 years.

In this town, on Sunday night, Mrs. Anna Urquhart, aged 66 years.

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. William B. Hawks, aged 26 years, a native of Dinwiddie co., Virginia.

In Bladen county, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Ann Daniel, wife of Col. John O. Daniel, aged 50 years.

TEMPERANCE.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27, 1844

Marshall's Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 13th day of January next, at 11 o'clock, for cash, in front of the Custom House, the following articles, condemned in the United States District Court, for the District of Cape Fear, and sold under an order of said Court, viz:

4 casks Cogniac Brandy,
3 barrels Sugar.
1 barrel Coffee,
3 pieces Fringe,
12 cases Razors,
1 Writing Desk,
8 boxes Perfumery,
1 box Preserved Fruit,
1 box Cologne Water,
1 box Claret Wine,
1 Clock,
2 glass Shades,
1 Liquor Case and contents,
1 cotton Hammock,

WESLEY JONES, Marshall,
per
JERE. NICHOLS, Dep'y Marshall.

Wilmington, Dec., 27, 1844.—[15-2t.

Just Arrived.

CANAL Flour—Buckwheat—Meal, and old Bacon Hams.

A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

December 27, 1844

Notice.

ON the first Monday in Jan. next, an election will be held at the Commissioners Office for the purpose of electing seven Commissioners for the Town of Wilmington, to serve until the first Monday in Jan., 1846. The Polls will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 4 oclock, P. M.

H. JAMES, T. C.

Dec. 27th, 1844.—[15-2t

THE Proprietors of the HILTON BRIDGE will offer that valuable piece of property for sale on the first day of January. The annual receipts of the Bridge will be warranted to amount to fifteen per cent. on the cost.

December 25, 1844 15-1t

Fire

INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

KELLY & McCALEB.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

Flour, Fish Corn and Oats.

50 BBLS Canal Flour,
25 Half Barrels, do.
60 Bbls. Fayetteville Flour,
50 Bbls. Mullets,
10 Bbls. Shad.

ALSO,

CORN and OATS, in quantities to suit purchasers, in store, For sale by

WM. COOKE.

Dec. 13, 1844.

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Martha G. Tilly, deceased, at the December Term of New Hanover County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the deceased, to call and make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN C. BOWDEN, *Adm.*

Dec. 18, 1844. 14-3t.

Notice.

WILL be sold at Public Auction at the Court House door, in the Town of Wilmington, on Tuesday the 7th day of January next, the following *NEGRO SLAVES, viz: Hardy, Simon, Peter, Maria, and Isaac.*

Said slaves will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The sale is for the purpose of effecting a division of the property among the next of kin of the late Martha G. Tilly, by virtue of a decree of the County Court of New Hanover County, at its last term

JOHN C. BOWDEN, *Adm.*

Dec. 18, 1844. 14-3t.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New-Hanover, obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of SARAH A. CRUISE, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons who may have any claims against the said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of payment.

Also, all persons who are indebted to said Estate, are requested to come forward and make payment to the subscriber.

T. R. CRUISE, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 20th, 1844.—[14-3t

BOOTS & SHOES.

CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE

MAMMOTH BOOT.

I AM now opening a large as sortment of **Boots & Shoes,** of my own manufacture, made of the best stock, and in the most fashionable manner, which for durability cannot be surpassed.

As heretofore, I sell for **CASH,** and offer my goods at very reduced prices, **Cheaper** than they have ever before been offered in this market at **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

Having employed the most *superior workmen,* **BOOTS** will be made to order, in the most approved **Philadelphia** style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Nov. 29, 1844. [11-6m] J. PUNDERFORD.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

No. 6, South Water Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into Copartnership under the firm of

SANDFORD & SMITH,

for the transaction of AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS, and solicit a share of patronage.

Particular attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding of goods to and from the interior to the purchase and sale of produce.

THOMAS SANDFORD.
WILLIAM L. SMITH.

December 13, 1844. 13-tf

Fayetteville Observer copy 6 weeks.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN R. MOORE, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims to present them without delay, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to come forward and settle.

JOHN T. MOORE, *Executor.*

Dec. 17th, 1844. 13-3t.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity that he has just received a fresh supply of the best Wine Vinegar, which he will sell at 25 cents per gallon, also, the best sweet Cider at do. do.

Dry white Havanna Sugar, for Cakes, or family use, at 10 cents per lb., with a general assortment of fresh Fruit, such as

Smyrna Figs; Bordeaux Prunes, in fancy boxes; fresh Zante Currants; superior Havana Pine Apples; CITRON; Cordial Drops; Ju jube Paste.

—ALSO.—

Best FRENCH CORDIAL, by the dozen bottles.

His assortment comprises all kinds of Fruit, Confectionary, and Toys. All the above named articles will be disposed of at the most moderate prices.

M. LUCIANI.

P. S.—I would like to call the attention of the public that I have a celebrated

COUGH CANDY,

which has been already established and pronounced a certain cure. Also, express my thanks for the patronage I have received, and hope a continuance of the same.

Dec. 20, 1844. 14-tf.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THEIR OLD STAND.

C. & C. BRADLEY

WOULD inform their friends and customers, that they are now prepared to furnish them with almost any article in their line that can be called for, of their own manufacture and of the best materials, which, for kind and quality, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in the State. They have a large stock of

Negro Brogans,

men's and boy's, both sewed and peged, all of which will be warranted.

—ALSO;—

a good assortment of gentlemen and ladies

RUBBA OVER SHOES,

CORK SOLES, &c. &c.

The Manufacturing and Repairing will be attended to as usual, of the best material, and as to STYLE shall be made to suit the wishes of all who may favour them with a call.

N. B.—ALSO, for sale, Northern tanned

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

and any other kind of Stock that may be wanted.

Shoe Maker's FINDINGS, &c.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-3m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will, on the first day of April next, associate with his present business as Merchant Tailor, the general **Dry Goods and Jobbing Business,** for which reason it becomes necessary that he should close his stock now on hand, and offers the same at *cost.*

The subscriber would also respectfully announce to all indebted to him, that it becomes imperatively necessary that his books should be closed by the 15th day of January next, by which time he requests all indebted to him to come forward and close their accounts either by cash or notes with approved security. V. R. PEIRSON.

December 6, 1844. 12tf

Wilmington Market,

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Dec. 27, 1844.

BACON—Hams,	9	a	10
Middlings,	7	a	8
Shoulders,	6	a	7
BEESWAX,	26	a	27
BUTTER,	15	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN,	45	a	50
" Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE,	7½	a	8
COTTON,	5	a	6
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	00
sperm,	30	a	35
FEATHERS,	38	a	38
FLOUR,	5 00	a	5 75
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs.	60	a	70
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8	a	9
LIME, Thomastown,	90	a	1 00
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.			12 00
Quarter flooring,			14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	11	a	12 00
wide, do.	6 00	a	6 50
Scantling,	5 50	a	6 00
Timber,	5 00	a	6 00
MOLASSES,	25	a	28
MACKEREL, No 1,		none.	
2,		none.	
3,	00	a	7 00
NAILS,	5	a	5½
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.	6 00	a	2 00
hard, ½ price,			
Tar,	1 18	a	1 20
Pitch,		a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	45	a	50
Sp. Furpt.	33	a	35
		a	85
OIL, Sperm,			
PEASE, Ground,	1 00	a	1 05
Black eye,	60	a	65
Cow,	45	a	50
PORK,	9 00	a	11 00
fresh	4½	a	5
RICE,	3 00	a	3 50
rough, bush			70
SALT, Turks Island, bushe	30	a	33
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 50
SOAP,	5	a	8
SHINGLES, country,	2 00	a	2 25
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	32	a	35
Gin,	30	a	33
Whiskey,	34	a	36
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	7 50	a	800
dressed,	10 00	a	12 00
SUGAR, West India,	6½	a	8½
New Orleans,	6	a	7
loaf	10	a	15
TALLOW,	6½	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	4	a	
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Dec. 27.

We have but few remarks to make to-day, in relation to our markets. Scarce any change whatever, has taken place as regards prices, since our last report.

TURPENTINE.—We learn that over 10,000 barrels have been sold, during the week ending yesterday morning. Price firm at our quotations; $2, for 1st quality.

TAR.—No great deal in market. It has been sold at $1 20 within the week, at which rates the market appears to be firm.

LUMBER.—River, no late sales, see quotations. River wide boards and scantling, last sales, $7 00.

PORK.—Some small quantities of fresh are coming in. The price for this article ranges from $4 50 to $5 00—according to quality.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to express his gratitude for the patronage extended to him since he came to Wilmington, and to make known that he has just returned from New York, and having received the agency of a

Blind & Sash Factory

in that city, which furnishes those articles of the best kind, he offers them at the following prices: say Blinds at 62½ cents per superficial foot, and Sashes at the prices below, primed and painted.

8 by 10	11 cts. pr light.	10 by 14	17 cts pr light,
9 by 11	12 " " "	10 by 15	18 " " "
9 by 12	13 " " "	10 by 16	19 " " "
10 by 12	14 " " "	11 by 16	20 " " "
10 by 13	15 " " "	12 by 16	21 " " "

He is also agent for two

MARBLE YARDS

and will furnish *Tomb-tops, Headstones, and Monuments,* made in the best style, of Egyptian or American Marble, at reasonable prices. Marble Mantels, &c., furnished likewise. Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES H. MILMORE.

December 13, 1844. 13-tf

MASONIC NOTICE.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, NO. 1.

BRETHREN:

YOU are hereby summoned to assemble at the LODGE ROOM on the 27th inst., at 9½ o'clock, for the due celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

An address will be delivered by the Rev. J. A. SHEPARD of Wilmington, in the Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock; the public are invited to attend.

All Masons in good standing are respectfully invited to participate. It is hoped that the brethren will endeavor to furnish themselves with suitable Regalia.

S. D. WALLACE, W. M.

W. A. BURR, Sec'y.

December 13, 1844. 13-3t.

CONCORD CHAPTER.

COMPANIONS:

YOU are hereby summoned to assemble at the LODGE ROOM of ST. JOHN'S LODGE, on the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., to unite with St John's Lodge in the due celebration of the anniversary of St. JOHN the EVANGELIST. And, also, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the Installation of officers. All Royal Arch Masons in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

The public are invited to witness the Installation.

P. W. FANNING, H. P.

R. G. RANKIN, Sec'y.

Dec. 13, 1844. 13-3t

Per brig America from Salem.

20,000 FEET White Pine Lumber,
50 barrels Potatoes,
50 do. Onions,
50 do. Beets.

For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

November 22, 1854.

Wilmington
HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store on Market street, formerly occupied by S. M. West, which he has fitted up expressly for the business, is now opening with a very handsome assortment of

HATS & CAPS.

My arrangements with one of the best manufactories at the North are such that I can furnish all kinds of *HATS* and *CAPS* at the lowest possible prices. My stock of Hats will at all times consist of Beaver, fine Nutria, Black Nutria, Muskrat, black and drab Russia, Bru-h, Black, and Pearl Cassimere, Coney, and a large assortment of black and drab Wool Hats, and a handsome assortment of mens' and boys'

SPORTING HATS,

of various styles, shape, and color. Also, a large assortment of mens', boys', and infants' **Caps**, of almost every style and quality. French dress star patterns, French dress pocket, Ole Bull plush Bands, soft finished Guards, boys' Guards, youths' Parisians, Silk Velvet, Velveteen, glazed Lawns, Sealette, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Robinson, Infant Jockey, &c. &c. &c. Which I will sell at wholesale or retail very low for cash.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I can sell them as cheap as they can buy in New York.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Ironing over Hats. CORNELIUS MYERS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

PRINCE'S
Linnæan Botanic Garden
And Nurseries,

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE Catalogues (which have cost over $700) of the TREES, PLANTS, and SEEDS at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every *post paid* applicant, by addressing WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Flushing, October, 1844.—[11

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act of Incorporation for the Clarendon Horse Guards.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5tf

Candles

25 BOXES Fayetteville mould Candles, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed to the NEW FIRE PROOF STORE in Nutt's building, one door North of Hall & Armstrong's, where they will be pleased to wait upon their friends.

BATTLE & BISHOP.

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

CORN and OATS, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by WM. COOKE.

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

New Goods ! New Goods ! !

JUST received from the Northern cities, a large assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing, for sale cheap, at wholesale or retail, by

D. TELLER.

On Market Street, under the dwelling of Mrs. Cowan, Wilmington, N. C.

N. B.—Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine my stock of Fancy and Dry Goods, before purchasing elsewhere.

November 8, 1844. D. T. 8-tf

---

50 BBLS. Superfine, 20 half barrels, Just received per schr. Alaric, for sale by WM. COOKE.

December 6, 1844.

CAREFT FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Coal,

LOOSE and in Hhds., just received from Philadelphia, per schr. Ellen, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

Just Received,

FROM New York, per A. F. Thorn, Ann Smith and Regulus,

22 Barrels Whiskey,
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
25 barrels Apple Brandy; for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

Molasses.

82 HHDS. Martinique, new crop,
120 Hhds. Cuba,
60 Bbls. New Orleans,
for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Julia from Philadelphia.

20 HHDS Bacon Sides, 20 bbls. Mess Beef, 20 bbls. Mess Pork, 20 do. Prime Pork, 40 kegs Lard, 20 hhds. Coal. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 8, 1844.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.—Our Country, Liberty, and God.—ALFRED L. PRICE, Printer.

TERMS.—$2 50 if paid in advance; $3 00 at the end of three months; $3 50 at the expiration of the year.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Having been induced, at the solicitation of some of the members of the Democratic party, to take charge of the Republican Press in this place, we will hereafter, on every Friday morning, issue a Democratic paper, under the above title, at the office of the late "*Wilmington Messenger*," in the Town of Wilmington.

As we have given a brief outline of the principles the "*Journal*" will advocate in our first number, we think it unnecessary again to reiterate the political doctrines it will be our constant and earnest endeavor to inculcate. On the present occasion, therefore, we will merely state, that the "*Journal*" will be the uncompromising opponent of each and every "link" in the whole of the "great chain" of Whig measures—a United States Bank—a Protective Tariff—the Bankrupt Act—Internal Improvements by the General Government, &c., &c.—While on the other hand it will, so far as our humble abilities will enable us, be the firm friend and supporter of the Constitution as it was left us by our fathers; and of a strict construction of that Constitution, thereby ensuring the rights of the several States which compose the Confederacy. But we set out with the idea of not going into details.

It would be a needless tax upon the reader's time. Suffice it to say, that the "*Journal*" will be a DEMOCRATIC PAPER, and will always advocate Democratic men and Democratic measures.

Although the "*Journal*" will be a political paper, yet, in order that it may also be agreeable to the general reader, its columns will always be open to such items of intelligence as will be interesting to the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, &c. Agriculture, Trade, the state of the Markets, &c., together with a slight glance at polite literature occasionally, will receive our attention.

We hope we will not be considered too "personal in our remarks" when we offer a few suggestions to our friends touching the necessity there exists for keeping on foot a Democratic Press in the Town of Wilmington.

In the first place, Wilmington is a place of the greatest commercial importance of any in the State: it is situated in a Democratic District: there is a great deal of intercourse carried on by the citizens of the lower portion of the State with this place, and consequently a Press here would be calculated to do as much good, in diffusing information, as perhaps at any other point in the State. Again, there are, we believe, three Federal to every one Democratic paper in the State, and this we feel confident, is the reason why North Carolina placed a Whig in her Gubernatorial Chair at our recent election: for we feel assured that it only requires a fair comparison to be instituted between the policy of the Federal and Democratic parties to ensure for the latter the most triumphant success. Well now, it is impossible for a Press to be kept up unless our friends will patronize it by subscribing themselves and inducing others to "go and do likewise." For, gentle reader, we suppose you are aware, and if you are not, we will tell you, that Printers and Editors are so far like other mortals that it requires something more than air to feed and kind wishes to clothe them. Therefore, we hope that every Democrat into whose hands this Prospectus may fall, will do all he can to insure the success of the "*Journal*" and the cause of Democracy.

DAVID FULTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 21st, 1844.

Subscriber's names.	Residence.	No. copies.

NOTE.—It being out of our power to send a copy of our Prospectus to every person who might doubtless be disposed to exert himself to procure subscribers to the "JOURNAL," we have printed the Prospectus in our paper as it appears above, with the hope that our friends will cut it out and attach the same to a sheet of paper, and procure as many subscribers as they can conveniently, and send their names to us at as early a day as possible.

Notice.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stugs, Glassware, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, &c. &c.,

to which the attention of Physicians, country merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully invited. His stock of Drugs and Medicines comprises every article usually called for in that line—Warranted of genuine quality, for the supply of Physicians. A beautiful assortment of Pocket, Tooth, Cupping, and Amputating Instruments, Scarificators, Catheter's spring and thumb Lancets, Patent Enema Machines, Trusses of every description, medicine spoons, nipple shells, breast glasses, sucking bottles, horse spring Lancets and Fleams, &c.

The shop furniture consists in part of tinctures, salt-mouth and specie cap'd Bottles, from 1 gallon to ½ oz., graduated glasses, pill tiles, spatulas, funnels, iron and composition mortars, scales and weights, ointment and extract pots, and prescription vials.

Among his perfumery will be found a choice assortment of fancy, plain and shaving soaps, and in great variety, tooth, hair and clothes brushes, a choice collection of toilet powders and puffs, Persian scented bags, smelling bottles, hair oils, dressing, fine ivory, and tortoise shell pocket combs, rose water, German and other colognes, &c., Castile, common, brown and yellow soaps, starch, spices, lamp glasses and wicks, winter bleached sperm oil, linseed, olive, sweet and train oils, ink, and writing paper, and a variety of other things usually kept in establishments of the kind.

Particular care has been taken in selecting the

Patent Medicines,

which in every instance have been purchased of either the patentees or their accredited agents.

A choice collection of *Segars, Snuff, Tobacco*, &c.

As the greater part of the above has been purchased for cash, he is determined no other house in the State shall UNDERSELL HIM. Therefore, Physicians will do well to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

He has now facilities for putting up and packing in a style equal to that done at the North.

He would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Physicians and the public generally for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. WM. SHAW.

October 18, 1844. 5tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

SPLENDID FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his patrons and the public in general, that he has now returned from the North, where he has been for some time selecting an elegant and extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the latest and most beautiful patterns suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style to please the taste of the day.

Together with a large and complete assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he will sell lower than those *pretended* cheap stores in the town, if the public will favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

This clothing has been got up under my own superintendence while at the North; and I made arrangements to have a new supply by the arrivals of the packets from Philadelphia.

I have engaged some of the *BEST WORKMEN* I could find in New York and Philadelphia. I am determined not to be outdone here or elsewhere in my line of business.

CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor,

At Mr. Peirson's former stand on Market street.

Oct. 11th, 1844.—[4tf

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15 HHDS. Western Bacon Sides, (prime article,) for sale by JOHN HALL.

Oct. 18, 1844.—5-tf

A QUANTITY of first rate Ash Oars, for sale by Wm. COOKE.

September 19th, 1844.

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,
and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞ REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844 8-tf

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail*. All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞ He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING

March 15, 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.

March 22, 1844. 11-tf

Notice to Turpentine Makers.

THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY will secure him a liberal share of business.

JAMES I. BRYAN.

March 22, 1844 11-tf

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per. cent. Commissions. JOHN HALL.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

CORN.

Corn always on hand, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WM. COOKE.

Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-tf.

LETTER SHEET & FOOLSCAP BILLS OF LADING, for sale at this office.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Dwelling for Rent.

THE commodious brick tenement on the corner of Front and Market-sts., which has been recently painted and repaired. It is well calculated for a boarding house, having a large yard and all necessary out houses. Apply to

W. C. LORD, or
M. LONDON.

Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-tf

NOTICE.

A **Carriage & Horses** will be kept in readiness at the *HANOVER HOUSE*, to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

Old Nash Brandy.

10 BBLS. old Nash Brandy, a prime article, warranted 10 years old. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—6-tf

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

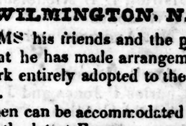
Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees

October 4, 1844. 3 tf

Fresh Beef.



The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.

Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

In Store.

25 HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 Hhds. Grate Coal,
For sale low by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally, that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-tf

S. GHIO,
TOBACCONIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has established a

TOBACCO & FRUIT STORE

in this place, on Market street, adjoining the Post Office, and directly opposite the Carolina Hotel, where he keeps constantly on hand every article in his line, viz:

The very best Imported CIGARS; Chewing TOBACCO of the best quality; SNUFF, Black & Yellow do.; ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. and every description of West India FRUIT. APPLES, CHESNUTS, ALMONDS, &c.

OYSTERS.

PICKLED OYSTERS, put up in JARS for the WEST INDIA MARKET, or family use. These OYSTERS are from JAMES RIVER, VA., and are not to be surpassed as regards quality or mode of putting up.

ORDERS thankfully received and promptly attended to.

S. G. solicits the patronage of those wishing to purchase articles in his line, and assures them that as to quality and price his GOODS cannot be beaten in the Wilmington Market.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

In Store and for sale by
WM. COOKE,

1000 BUSHELS Turks Island Salt.
600 do. white Corn,
400 bushels Oats, 25 boxes Soap,
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1500 feet Ash Oars, all lengths,
10 bags Laguira Coffee, 10 bbls. Shad,
10 half bbls. Leaf Lard,
19 kegs Goshen Butter,
200 lbs. Brass Kettles, different sizes.
50 bales Hay.

Nov. 8, 1844.

THE
GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
NEW YEAR,
Now is the very nick of time to subscribe for the New Year 1845.
THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER.
With the Largest Subscription List in the World!

☞ **TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**—☜

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of Clubs, of new, or old subscribers *not in arrears*, we offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years,	$5
Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year,	10
Twelve " " "	15
Seventeen " " "	20
Two " " " and 1 copy of either of the $3 Magazines,	5
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and 2 copies of either of the $3 Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a $5 book,	10

☞ In fact, whatever offer is made, by any other *Family Journal*, at all approaching in worth, beauty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

The Courier has become so well and favorably known through a triumphantly popular course of fourteen years, that it would be superfluous to say much on that subject here. We may remark, however, that to the industry, talent, and enterprise, which have for years kept this paper a bright exemplar for all its imitators, will continually be added the productions of every available writer, and continued judicious and liberal expenditures will continualy be made, as well in the Literary as the Typographical departments. Our means will always enable us to be in advance of all others, and we shall be so.

HISTORIES OF MODERN REPUBLICS.—A new and important announcement for the coming year, in addition to our already numerous popular features, will be a series of Condensed Histories of Modern Republics, by a fresh and vigorous writer, who will impart a world of important instruction to the rising generation, in this new and entertaining Romance of History.

POPULAR TOPOGRAPHY.—To gratify the growing appetite for a better knowledge of the important features of our great and glorious country, our past exertions shall be redoubled in future to present vivid pictures of American cities, towns, mountains, lakes, rivers, caves, scenery, etc. etc.

OUR ORIGINAL DOMESTIC TALES, ESSAYS, POEMS, &c., will continue regularly to be furnished by the best minds and pens in the country.—These chaste productions are acknowledged to be the best for useful instruction at the family fireside, that appear in any periodical

OUR ENGRAVINGS comprise subjects in all branches of Art and Nature, suitable for the family circle, and appear in rapid succession.

OUR TRAVELLER is constantly traversing the world, in search of the wonderful and instructive.

OUR AGRICULTURIST occupies weekly an important space with all matters of interest for the noble tillers of the soil.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENTS, in Liverpool, London, Ireland, the East, &c., keep us regularly advised of all subjects of special interest.

OUR MARKETS AND PRICES CURRENT, embrace all the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of grain, produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money, and Lands: and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable value to the Traveller, Farmer, and all Business Classes whatever.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1844.

In Store.

GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen Butter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit,
Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal,
Canal and Fayetteville Flour,
Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee,
Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine,
Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills,
Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

Nov. 22, 1844.

Liquors and Porter.

40 BBLS. N. E. RUM,
5 do. N. O., do.
5 do. Amn. Brandy,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
5 eighths Casks do.
5 eighths Cask Cog. Brandy,
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

SALT AFLOAT.—The cargo of Br. schr. Morning Star, just in from Turks Island. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

November 22, 1844.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SADDLES.
HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Char ottes, Buggies, and Trotting Waggons**, together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

The Hanover House,

IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

Family Flour.

30 BBLS and 30 half bbls, superfine Canal Flour,
3 HHDS. Molasses, received this day, per schr. Samuel Ingham, from New York, and for sale by WM. COOKE.

September 18th, 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
"DISTRICT DEMOCRAT,"
(OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.)

THE Undersigned propose to publish in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina, a paper to be entitled the "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT," devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in the undertaking. They deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of their political tenets, but think it will suffice to say, that they are opposed to the political measures of the miscalled *Whig* Party; believing them to be submissive to our Constitution, dangerous to our civil liberty, injurious to the welfare of our country, and our peace and prosperity as a nation. With such belief, we will oppose by every fair and honorable means, the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky, to the Presidential Chair, as he is the head and leader of the party, and has pledged himself to procure the Federal policy, and carry out to their full extent, the ruinous measures, and dangerous political experiments of the same. Moreover, having openly pledged himself to tamper with the Constitution, under which we have lived so long and so prosperously, and to destroy or mutuilate that power (the Veto,) which is now and was created for its safeguard, we cannot keep from viewing, as must every other true Democrat, his elevation to that seat which he is now, and has been seeking for so many years, by every means in his power, as an era in the political history of our government, that must be regarded by every true patriot with fair and apprehension, for the consequences that must ensue. Such being our opinions with regard to Mr. Clay's political character, we shall hoist at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania; and shall use every fair and honorable means to ensure their election. To do this, we earnestly solicit at the hands of the Democrats of the 7th Congressional District a reasonable and competent support; being more numerous they are better able to support a press than the opposite party; and as in the District where the Democracy have a majority the Whigs support 3 newspapers, and they have not a single one with the exception of one small sheet.

Taking these things into consideration, we hope boldly submit, whether justice to themselves, the cause and principles they profess, and a regard for the credit of the District to which they belong do not demand at their hands some local vehicle of information on political subjects.

COLLINS & STROTHER.

September, 8, 1844.

Feathers.

3000 LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs., just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

WAX,

2000 LBS. Yellow Bees Wax, prime article, just received per steamer Wm B. Meares. For sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for building will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

JOHN HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Second brick building on Water, South of Market-berry Street,—up stairs,

HAS FOR SALE

600 CASKS fresh Thomastown Lard,
Western Bacon, in hogsheads,
20 BBLS. Mess Pork,
10 " N. O. Molasses.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-tf

ON HAND,

FRESH Goshen Butter;
Canal and Fayetteville Flour;
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine;
Good North Carolina Hams;
Dried Canvassed Beef; and sundry articles at fair prices. A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

November 1st, 1844.—[7-2t

Coffee.

91 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba,
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.